

As previously mentioned and reflected in the table, estimated almond crop production for the 1994–95 season increased from 640 to 727.1 million kernelweight pounds. Estimated weight losses resulting from the removal of inedible kernels by handlers and losses during manufacturing also increased from 19.2 to 21.8 million kernelweight pounds. Therefore, marketable production is expected at 705.3 million kernelweight pounds.

The Board's estimated trade demand (or shipments) also increased from 556.5 million kernelweight pounds to a total of 601.8 kernelweight pounds. If the estimates are achieved, this would set a new record for the California almond industry. Although estimated domestic trade demand decreased from 175 to 152.8 million kernelweight pounds, estimated export trade demand increased sharply from 381.4 to 449 million kernelweight pounds. Almond production in the rest of the world was well below normal, contributing to a significant increase in the amount of California almonds shipped into export markets.

The Board also revised its inventory estimates. The carryin figure—supplies of salable almonds carried in from the 1993–94 crop year—was slightly revised from 99.6 to 102.6 million kernelweight pounds. The desirable carryout figure—supplies of salable almonds to be carried out on June 30 for early season shipment during the 1995–96 crop year—was revised from 100 to 206.1 million kernelweight pounds. With the projected short crop for the upcoming season, the carryout figure was significantly increased to provide a more adequate supply of almonds available to meet early market needs. After taking into account the carryin and desirable carryover figures, the adjusted trade demand was increased from 556.8 to 705.3 million kernelweight pounds, an amount equal to the Board's estimate of marketable production.

The order also permits the Board to recommend the establishment of a percentage of reserve almonds that can be exported. However, export is currently the largest market for California almonds and is not considered a secondary or noncompetitive outlet. For the 1994–95 crop year, exports were included in the trade demand and the export market was not an authorized reserve outlet. The percentage of reserve almonds available for export was established at 0 percent in the final rule previously cited that established volume regulation for the 1994–95 crop. The export

percentage is not changed as a result of this action.

The Board believes that immediate release of the reserve will positively impact market stability by increasing the amount of almonds available to the market prior to the harvest of the 1995 crop, and by augmenting the overall supply available for the upcoming season. This action is expected to facilitate a smooth transition into the 1995–96 season. Since market stability is of paramount importance in achieving long-term industry health, the Board concluded that there are no viable alternatives to its recommendation.

This action is not expected to impose any additional costs on handlers or producers because immediate release of the reserve will eliminate the need for handlers to continue to store almonds and will allow the product to enter an eager market in a smooth fashion. Therefore, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that the issuance of this interim final rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Board's recommendation, and other available information, it is found that revision of section 981.239 so as to change the salable percentage from 90 to 100 percent and the reserve percentage from 10 to 0 percent will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined upon good cause that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) This rule relaxes requirements currently in effect by increasing the quantity of almonds that may be marketed; (2) this rule was discussed at a public meeting and interested persons had an opportunity to provide input; (3) the rule was unanimously recommended by the Board; and (4) this rule provides a 30-day comment period and any comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 981

Almonds, Marketing agreements, Nuts, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 981 is amended as follows:

PART 981—ALMONDS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 981 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

Note: This section will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Subpart—Salable, Reserve, and Export Percentages

2. Section 981.239 is revised to read as follows:

§ 981.239 Salable, reserve, and export percentages for almonds during the crop year beginning on July 1, 1994.

The salable, reserve, and export percentages during the crop year beginning on July 1, 1994, shall be 100 percent, 0 percent, and 0 percent, respectively beginning on May 25, 1995.

Dated: May 25, 1995.

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95–13339 Filed 5–31–95; 8:45 am]

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Commodity Credit Corporation

7 CFR Part 1468

RIN 0560–AD40

Support Prices for Shorn Wool, Wool on Unshorn Lambs, and Mohair for the 1995 Marketing Year

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended (Wool Act), requires the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), to make loans and payments available to producers of wool and mohair through December 31, 1995. The Wool Act further provides that, in the case of the 1995 marketing year, the payments shall be 50 percent of the amount otherwise determined in accordance with section 704(a) of the Wool Act. On September 16, 1994, CCC issued a proposed rule (59 FR 47564) with respect to the support prices for shorn wool, wool on unshorn lambs, and mohair for the 1995 marketing year. The 1995 payment rate formula for wool on unshorn lambs has been determined to be 80 percent of the difference between the 1995 support price for shorn wool and the 1995 national average market price for shorn wool, multiplied by 5 (the quantity of wool on an average 100-pound unshorn lamb). The mohair support level has been determined to be \$4.657, which is

equal to 85 percent of the comparable percentage of parity at which shorn wool is supported for the 1995 marketing year. Payments to producers for the 1995 marketing year shall be 50 percent of the amount otherwise determined in accordance with section 704(a). These actions are required by sections 703 and 704 of the Wool Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janise A. Zygmunt, Consolidated Farm Service Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, room 3756-S, PO Box 2415, Washington, DC 20013-2415 or call 202-720-8841.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Order 12866

This rule has been determined to be significant and was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

It has been determined that the Regulatory Flexibility Act is not applicable to this final rule since the CCC is not required by 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other provision of law to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to the subject matter of these determinations.

Environmental Evaluation

It has been determined by an environmental evaluation that this action will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement is needed.

Federal Assistance Program

The title and number of the Federal Assistance Program, as found in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, to which this rule applies are: National Wool Act Payments—10.059.

Executive Order 12778

This final rule has been reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12778. The provisions of this final rule do not preempt State laws, are not retroactive, and do not involve administrative appeals.

Executive Order 12372

This program/activity is not subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. See notice related to 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V, published at 48 FR 29115 (June 24, 1983).

Paperwork Reduction Act

The amendments to 7 CFR part 1468 set forth in this final rule will not result in any change in the public reporting burden. Therefore, the information collection requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act are not applicable to this amendment.

Final Regulatory Impact Analysis

The Final Regulatory Impact Analysis describing the options considered in developing this final rule and the impact of the implementation of each option is available on request from the above-named individual.

Background

This final rule amends 7 CFR part 1468 to set forth determinations with respect to the support prices for shorn wool, wool on unshorn lambs, and mohair for the 1995 marketing year. Shorn wool, unshorn lamb, and mohair payments to producers will be reduced by 50 percent of the amount otherwise determined under the Wool Act as required by section 704(a) of the Wool Act.

A general description of the statutory basis for such determinations in this final rule was set forth in the proposed rule at 59 FR 47564 (September 16, 1994). The proposed rule requested comments with respect to determinations for the support prices for wool on unshorn lambs and mohair. Comments were not requested concerning the support price for shorn wool because that price is determined in accordance with a formula mandated by section 703(b) of the Wool Act.

The support programs conducted pursuant to the Wool Act are subject to the provisions of the Balanced Budget and Deficit Reduction Act of 1985, as amended. As a result, the support levels announced in this rule may be recalculated to comply with this Act.

Comments

A total of 24 comments were received during the 30-day public comment period that ended October 17, 1994. Respondents included 18 wool and/or mohair producers, one producer organization, one State legislator, one peanut producer, and three others.

Mohair. Eight respondents addressed the mohair support level. Two recommended that mohair be supported at the maximum allowed by law—115 percent of the wool parity percentage or \$6.300 per pound. Five recommended that mohair be supported at the 100-percent level or \$5.478 per pound, and one respondent recommended either the 100 or 115 percent level. The reasons

cited for these recommendations were that such support levels would:

(a) Somewhat offset the 50-percent reduction in 1995 payments required by the Wool Act and, as such, help ease the transition to the eventual elimination of the program.

(b) Lessen the negative impact of the Wool Act phase-out on those rural economies which are based on sheep and/or goats with few available employment or land use alternatives;

(c) Help maintain the infrastructure of the industry by slowing the sale of goats which has occurred in anticipation of loss of the support program. The U.S. mohair industry, which contributes to a positive U.S. trade balance, would be jeopardized if goat numbers fell below the critical mass necessary to remain viable.

These comments were considered and rejected because the level of price support determined under this rule is consistent with the intent of recent legislation to phase out support for the wool and mohair programs.

Wool on Unshorn Lambs. No comments specifically addressed the level of support for wool on unshorn lambs. The formula selected in this final rule provides a payment rate comparable to the shorn wool support price which helps to maintain normal marketing practices.

Other. Although comments were not solicited on this issue, 12 wool/mohair producers and one peanut producer offered comments relating to the Wool Act phase-out and the need for a program after 1995. Two other respondents wrote in support of the Wool Act phase-out and another expressed displeasure that the support program was still operating. It should be noted that the price support programs authorized by the Wool Act will end when the Wool Act expires on December 31, 1995.

After considering these comments, the following determinations have been made with respect to the support prices for wool on unshorn lambs and mohair for the 1995 marketing year.

Payment Rate—Wool on Unshorn Lambs. In accordance with section 703 of the Wool Act, the payment rate for wool on unshorn lambs shall be determined by multiplying 80 percent of the difference between the 1995 support price for shorn wool and the 1995 national average market price for shorn wool by 5 pounds (the quantity of wool on an average 100-pound unshorn lamb).

Support Price—Mohair. In accordance with section 703 of the Wool Act, the support price for mohair for the 1995 marketing year shall be \$4.657, which is

equal to 85 percent of the comparable percentage of parity at which shorn wool is supported for the 1995 marketing year.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1468

Assistance grant programs—agriculture, Livestock, Mohair, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Wool.

Accordingly, 7 CFR part 1468 is amended as follows:

PART 1468—WOOL AND MOHAIR

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 1468 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1781–1787; 15 U.S.C. 714b and 714c.

2. Section 1468.4 is amended by adding paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(E), (b)(2)(v), and (b)(3)(v) to read as follows:

§ 1468.4 Eligibility for payments.

* * * * *

(b)(1) * * *

(ii) * * *

(E) 1995—\$2.12 per pound.

(2) * * *

(v) 1995—an amount equal to 80 percent of the difference between the national average price received by producers for shorn wool for the 1995 marketing year and the 1995 shorn wool support price, multiplied by 5.

(3) * * *

(v) 1995—\$4.657 per pound.

* * * * *

Signed at Washington, DC, on May 24, 1995.

Bruce R. Weber,

Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 95–13383 Filed 5–31–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 94–NM–176–AD; Amendment 39–9244; AD 95–11–11]

Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10–10, –15, –30, –40, and KC–10 (Military) Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas DC–10 and KC–10 series airplanes, that requires repetitive eddy

current inspections to detect fatigue cracking of the pylon aft bulkhead flange, upper pylon box web, fitting radius, and adjacent tangent areas; and repair, if necessary. This amendment is prompted by fatigue cracking found in the wing pylon aft bulkheads on two airplanes. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent failure of the wing pylon aft bulkhead due to fatigue cracking, which could lead to separation of the engine and pylon from the airplane.

DATES: Effective July 3, 1995.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of July 3, 1995.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from McDonnell Douglas Corporation, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Technical Publications Business Administration, Dept. C1–L51 (2–60). This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, Transport Airplane Directorate, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Maureen Moreland, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120L, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712; telephone (310) 627–5238; fax (310) 627–5210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain McDonnell Douglas DC–10 and KC–10 series airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on January 18, 1995 (60 FR 3590). That action proposed to require repetitive eddy current inspections to detect fatigue cracking of the pylon aft bulkhead flange, upper pylon box web, fitting radius, and adjacent tangent areas; and repair, if necessary.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. Due consideration has been given to the comments received.

One commenter supports the proposal.

Another commenter expresses concern that enough spare parts may not be available to affected operators to

comply with the proposed rule. This commenter requests that the FAA require the McDonnell Douglas Corporation to stock enough spare aft bulkheads and attachment hardware prior to release of the final rule in order to accommodate operators that may need to replace cracked parts. The FAA does not concur with this request. The FAA has received no indication that a problem exists with regard to the availability of parts associated with the requirements of this AD action. This AD mandates inspections to detect cracks in various items, and repair of any items that are found to be cracked. Such repair would be required in order to keep the airplane airworthy, regardless of whether or not this AD is issued. If the availability of repair parts should become a problem, paragraph (d) of this final rule provides operators with the opportunity to request use of an alternative method of compliance with the AD until parts can be located.

After careful review of the available data, including the comments noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed.

There are approximately 436 Model DC–10 and KC–10 series airplanes of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 269 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 8 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required actions, and that the average labor rate is \$60 per work hour. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be \$129,120, or \$480 per airplane, per inspection cycle.

The total cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this final rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this action (1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and (3)